



CERTIFICATION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

I, Chihiro Yamazaki, hereby declare and state that I am knowledgeable of each of the Japanese and English languages. I hereby certify that the attached English language translation is an accurate translation of the indicated portions of Application Number 63-168517 entitled METHOD OF DETECTING BEARING WEIGHT ON A MONOLITHIC STRUCTURAL OBJECT which was filed in the Japanese Patent Office on January 6, 1987.

November 27, 2006

Date

Chihiro Yamazaki

Signature

Chihiro Yamazaki

Typed Name

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Applicant: Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha

Title of the Invention: METHOD OF DETECTING BEARING WEIGHT ON A MONOLITHIC
STRUCTURAL OBJECT

Partial Translation

2. Scope of the Claim

(1) A method of detecting a bearing weight on a monolithic structural object,

wherein when a solid powder is soakingly loaded onto an monolithic structural object in the form of an aqueous slurry, a weight of the monolithic structural object is printed on an external surface of the monolithic structural object in advance, a water-repellent coating material is coated on the printing, soaking in the aqueous slurry is then performed, then drying is performed and, if necessary, temporary baking at a high temperature is performed, then weighing is performed, the printing is further read, and the loaded powder weight is calculated.

SKIP TEXT

(Structure of the Invention)

This invention is to overcome these conventional problems. That is, a weight of a monolithic structural object itself is calculated in advance, and the calculated numerical value is printed on a predetermined portion of an external circumferential wall surface of the monolithic structural object along with a lot number, etc., as needed. Next, a transparent water-repellant coating liquid is attached to a periphery including the printed numerical value, and a volatile portion of a coated film is removed by using a means of drying, etc., as needed. Then, the

monolithic structural object is soaked in a slurry containing an inorganic substance powder, and a predetermined amount of coating is performed. Furthermore, at the time of coating operation, the portion on which the numerical value has been printed in advance has been waterproofed, so this portion is not coated. Next, a method is used in which the monolithic structural object, on which a heating operation such as drying, baking, etc. has been completed, is weighed again, the weight difference before and after coating is calculated, and the weight of the coated monolithic structural object is managed. This method has a characteristic in which management of weight calculation, writing, water-repellant liquid coating, weighing of coated inorganic substance, calculation before and after coating to be read, and determination as to whether the weight of the coated material is within a predetermined range is performed by a computer instead of a human.

Furthermore, in this invention, when heat processing is performed afterward, printing on an outer circumferential portion of the monolithic structural object requires heat-resistant ink including a manganese compound, a cobalt compound, graphite, etc.

A transparent water-repellant coating material is preferred for this invention, for reading a numerical value, etc., that has been written in advance. A spray method or a brush method using a fluorocarbon polymer, or a wax emulsion for ceramics, or anything else by which the coated film is difficult to be dissolved in water and is water-repellant, can be used.